

LODI



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LODI HISTORIAN

The Tokay Carnival

The grape had replaced the watermelon. The town had just become incorporated. Tracks for a new passenger railroad were being laid between Stockton and the 2,000 inhabitants of this proud city. It was spring, and the disastrous flood of 1907 had receded. The second grammar school was being built on the west side of town and the new Southern Pacific depot for passengers was already completed.

Charles Ray put forth the idea of advertising the beauty and value of the tokay grape by having a large carnival which would make the entire central portion of the state, if not the world, sit up and take notice.

Henry F. Ellis liked the idea and 27 men volunteered to be on the committee. They named Ray the manager; Joe

Friedberger, chairman; W.W. Henderson, treasurer; Frank Christman, secretary; and members S.B. Axtell, Dr. J.P. Sargent, Dr. J.M. Blodgett, Hilliard Welch, George Kauffman, M. Elwert, Frank Ralls, George Lawrence, Alec Friedberger, B.A. Towne, C.C. Franklin, Albert Ing, Ed Breitenbacher, William Brown, John Stein, John W. Dougherty, George Hogan, Martin Duffy, George Swain, George Langford, Henry Thompson, Charles Ferdun, and E.A. Humphrey.

The Queen Contestant Committee included Sam H. Zimmerman, William Spooner, George Keagle and Fred Ross. On the Wild West Committee were William Collier, John F. Gorden, and Walter Eddy.

Charles V. Newton, I.F. Matthews, and Jack Drury composed the Music



The temporary "fun arch" featured a bandstand and theatres on each side.



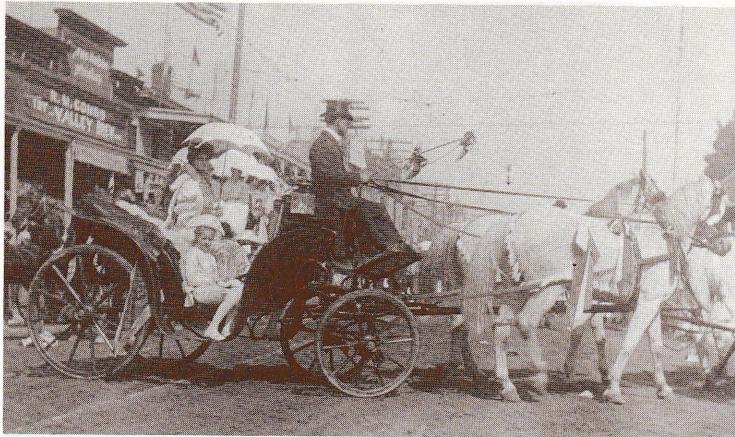
Bertha De Almado reigned over the 1907 Tokay Carnival.

Committee, while Dr. J.P. Sargent and Theron R. Lillie were in charge of the auto racing.

By June enough money had been raised to assure the event. The Women's Improvement Club met and made plans to decorate a resting room one block long arrayed with couches and summer seats. The ladies were also in charge of street decorations in general.

In order to spread the word about the upcoming event, people agreed to send out as many as 100 postcards to out of town friends and relatives. Others took posters to nearby resorts and towns.

A contest was started to select a queen to rule over Lodi during the carnival's three days — September 19, 20, and 21. A ballot box was opened Wednesday, June 26th at Ross' Candy Store. Votes costing one cent were on



Queen Zinfandel was paraded through town in a carriage drawn by four white horses (left) prior to her coronation which attracted thousands of spectators (below).



sale at all stores.

Stockton architect E.B. Brown was asked to design an entrance to "Tokay City". He unveiled plans for a mission-style arch to be built over Pine Street. The committee decided to make the structure semi-permanent with metal lathe and cement. There was no bear on top, but the bells were overhead.

The second arch was a temporary wooden structure with small theater rooms on either side and a bandstand overhead in the center. The Cary brothers are reported to be the builders of the fun arch.

When the queen contest closed, Bertha De Almado had the most votes. She was named Queen Zinfandel and given \$300 to obtain her royal costume. Chosen as maids of honor were: Minnie Harney, Nina Wilson, Myrtle McClung, Inez Smith, Tillie Doering, Esther Jones, Gladys Graham, Helen Dougherty, Maple Cook, and Norma Standard.

When the festivities opened at 10:00 a.m. on September 19, 1907, carnival colors of red and green were on display everywhere. In addition grapes

The queen's carriage drew a crowd in front of Lodi Hotel.

room. When all principals had been seated C.M. Ferdun, who acted as prime minister, made a neat speech and crowned the queen.

Then George E. Lawrence, president of the Board of City Trustees, presented Her Royal Highness with a key to the city. Pretty little Irene Cary was crown bearer for the occasion.

Governor James N. Gillett and party arrived at the train depot at this time and boarded a large automobile. He was driven directly to the queen's throne where he made a short address. After lunch, the governor and royal party attended the Wild West performance at the west end of town.

The town was a busy place for the next three days. Tents of all sizes were set up from Elm to Oak Street in the Lodi Southern Pacific Park just east of Sacramento Street. Grapes, vines, and electric lights decorated Pine Street from School to Sacramento streets. Industrial exhibits from Manteca, Waterloo, Lockeford, Clements, The Stockton Record, Lafayette District, Calaveras County, Escalon, and Healds Business College were open for public investigation.

The highlight of the grape competition was the judging of the tokay exhibit, won by E.W. Leffler, Sanguinetti brothers, and B.A. Towne. Others who made entries were E.E. Morse, T.R. Strong, H.J. Pope, George Kettleman, T.C. Shaw, John Boyce, F.B. Mills, H.D. Shinn, William Snyder, H.W. Sharp, Stafford brothers, R. Adams, G.L. Northrup, C.B. Dunton, John Posey, F.J. Post, and P.H. Tindell.



There were side shows scattered all over town. The press booth had a telephone, telegraph desks, lemonade, ice cream, and a stenographer to handle the notes of the various reporters.

The numerous fraternal groups all maintained headquarters during the week. A hundred tents had been set up for visitors who were unable to secure other rooms.

As Saturday dawned, Lodi really became crowded. All of the businesses in Lodi shut down and most of Stockton did likewise. The Southern Pacific and the Traction Co. put all of their passenger cars on the tracks for the Grape City. The Stockton Record estimated 10,000 people from Stockton and the south end of San Joaquin County packed the carnival specials on the S.P. and Traction Co. trains.

They came to see it all — the baby show, history of the grape, Wild West show, novelty theater vaudeville acts at the opera house, decorated automobiles, balloon ascension and 1,500 foot parachute jump, band concerts, and especially the grand parade.

This event was headed by J.W. Dougherty as grand marshal. The Lodi Band followed with John Bauer as leader. Next came the queen, Bertha De Almado. She was endowed with unusual beauty and the stature and poise of a genuine queen. Little misses Merle Lillie and Mildred Stannard occupied positions in the queen's car-

riage. The Third Artillery Brass Band was followed by the Grand Army of the Republic (Civil War veterans).

The official program called for the Lodi Grape Producers to be next in the parade so that visitors could gain some idea of a day's grape harvest.

The fruit companies had agreed to receive no grapes on Friday, but would take care of their customers after the parade. The committee decided that the Grand Parade at 1:30 p.m. was too late to pack the grapes so the growers with their loaded and decorated wagons who had been waiting at the corner near Siegalkoff's Stables got their hundred-plus teams of horses started at 10:00 a.m. Almost a mile of grapes moved through the principal streets to the various fruit sheds to unload. The drivers were done in time to see the end of the grand parade and start of the cowboy parade.

The finals of the bronco busting contest for the championship of the State of California were held. The Lodi Opera House had its last showing of vaudeville, and the decorated automobiles had their tour of the streets.

At 8:00 p.m. King Tokay in the person of George Hogan led the crowd to the queen's throne. She abdicated in his favor and the Mardi Gras was on. The king ordered watches and clocks set back six hours and everyone appearing on the street without a mask

was subject to arrest. Dancing in the streets until 6:00 a.m. marked the end of the Tokay Carnival.

Everyone agreed that the Tokay Carnival was a huge success. Over 30,000 people attended for the three days.

A car load of grapes had been sent east by the shippers but the affair was still in debt \$500 until a benefit was given a short time later at the Lodi Opera House.

The Tokay Carnival is long past, but the Lodi Arch still stands to remind us of the early event and of the planning and effort that went into its production.

REFERENCES:

The Tokay Carnival and the Grape and Wine Festival, Maurice Hill, unpublished.

A History of the Lodi Grape Festival, Stephen J. Mann, Christi Kennedy, and Valdene Valenti, Delta Publishing.

Lodi Sentinel, June-November 1907.

Stockton Record, September 21, 1907.

Below left, the Grand Parade was the main event on Saturday. The Queen's carriage is shown passing beneath the fun arch with the Lodi Arch in background.

Below right, on Saturday morning area grape producers paraded a day's harvest down Pine Street to give spectators an idea of the crop's importance to the local economy.



The Ivory Family

by Maurice Hill

The parents of Charles Oscar Ivory were Horace and Marilda Foster Lamson Ivory. Horace Ivory was born in the state of New York, September 5, 1806 and passed away in Lodi March 12, 1882. Mrs. Horace Ivory was born in Lorain, Jefferson County, New York, May 25, 1809 and passed away at Lodi, October 6, 1888.

They were married at Smithville, New York by Reverend J. Elliott on April 21, 1831. After their marriage they moved to Smithville where their eight children, four boys and four girls were born. Charles Oscar was next to the eldest child, born March 8, 1834.

The Horace Ivories lived in Smithville until 1871 at which time they moved to Colorado. In 1875 they moved to California.

Charles Ivory came to California as early as 1853 at which time he was only nineteen years of age. He settled in Stockton and was in the blacksmith and wagon-making business until 1867 when he went to Woodbridge. Here he followed his profession as a wagon maker and blacksmith until he engaged in the mercantile business with Major John M. Burt.

Mr. Ivory is usually spoken of as Lodi's first merchant. The fact seems to have been overlooked that when Mr. Ivory moved to Mokelumne in 1869, Mr. Burt accompanied him and the two were in partnership. Thus Mr. Burt holds an equal and dual honor in being one of the town's first merchants.

However, it was not too long, in 1870, before Mr. Burt turned over his interest in the general merchandise store to Mr. Ivory.

It is said that Burt and Ivory's store was built as a place of business and with dwelling quarters provided. Here the partners lived and carried on their business. The merchandise store also contained the Wells Fargo office.

On November 1, 1870, Charles Oscar Ivory married Rebecca Jane Tredway. The minister officiating was Reverend J.M. Bryant, first pastor of the Lodi Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Ivory was the daughter of Sylvester V. Tredway and Isabell McLaughlin Tredway. Rebecca was born in Steubenville, Ohio, August 3, 1846.

Sylvester Tredway first crossed the plains in 1849 and engaged in mining and conducted trading posts for four years. Although, often away from home, he made the ranch his headquarters. This he had purchased in 1850.

In 1853 he returned to Ohio and the following year of 1854 he brought his family with him. He crossed the plains which in those early days were beset by numerous dangers.

He located on what became known as the old Tredway ranch. This was southwest of what is now Lodi.

In 1852 an uncle, James Tredway, sailed to California via Cape Horn. Rebecca's father and her uncle were always close partners. They established several butcher shops, one as far northeast as Volcano. These shops obtained their meat from the Tredway ranch. Also, a large amount of meat was sold to Miller and Lux. On account of large land holdings and vast herds of stock it was necessary to employ many men.

Sylvester Tredway at one time became a partner of the early pioneer, David Kettleman. They owned about 9,000 acres in San Joaquin County and a large tract in Fresno County. Sylvester also had an interest at Winters Bar where he had a store across the river from Lancha Plana.

Rebecca Tredway received her first schooling at Lancha Plana. Every morning she, her two brothers and two cousins were ferried across the river to the school at Winters Bar. They returned home the same way. A schoolhouse was at last built at a place known as Burton Towne Corners, south of Woodbridge. Rebecca used to ride eight miles horseback to and from that school. A few years later, Henderson School was built and still later the Lafayette school. Rebecca then had only three miles to go to school. She later also went to school in Stockton and completed her education at Hunt's Seminary.

In 1871, Mr. Ivory built a stately home for his wife and himself. It was situated on the northwest corner of School and Elm streets, the land itself covering a half block. The home became at once the showplace of the town while the spacious grounds



Charles Oscar Ivory

covered with trees, vines, shrubs and a great variety of flowers attracted constant attention.

Mrs. Ivory was a great lover of flowers and she raised them not only for herself but for others as well. For a number of years she was in charge of decorating the Methodist church for special occasions and most of the flowers came from her garden. She was also the treasurer for the Methodist Church for a number of years. It was she who raised the subscription fund for the church bell — later it was transferred to the tower of the new church on west Oak Street.

Mrs. Ivory was a charter member of the Lodi Eastern Star and Rebekah lodges. She was a past noble grand of the latter lodge and served as secretary for nineteen consecutive years. She filled all the offices of this lodge. She was also the first treasurer of the Lodi Chapter of the Eastern Star.

Rebecca had two brothers, George W. and William H. Tredway.

Charles and Rebecca Ivory were the parents of five children. Sylvester Horace was born August 11, 1871 and passed on in October of 1873. Carrie Belle, whose twin sister perished at birth on January 1, 1873, lived until December 15, 1940. George Oscar was born April 24, 1874, and passed on November 29, 1923. Edith King was born October 15, 1880, and passed on May 27, 1964. Edna Louisa, born February 3, 1884, passed on December 27, 1918.

Carrie Bell Ivory attended the University of the Pacific Conservatory of Music. She was an excellent pianist and noted for her technical skill. From



Rebecca Tredway Ivory

a clipping in an Ivory family scrapbook one reads that Carrie Ivory gave a concert at the University of the Pacific. Many flowers adorned the platform for her recital.

"The technical ability is of the very highest order and both in pedalling, phrasing, execution and touch. She excels to a remarkable degree." She played such numbers as Polonaise in B flat by Chopin, Prelude and Fugue No. 17 by Bach, Etude in C sharp minor by Chopin, and LaCampanella by Paganini-Liszt, and the second Hungarian Rhapsodie by Liszt. Carrie Ivory's instructor was Professor Driver.

She married Warren Hull, a Stanford University man, on Sunday April 25, 1897. She was married at the home of her mother by the Reverend L. Fellers of the Lodi Methodist Episcopal church.

The couple were the parents of three daughters, Beatrice, Dorothy and Charlene. Mrs. Hull lived in the state of Washington most of her life.

George Oscar Ivory spent some time as a seaman in his youth. His later years, in which he married, were spent in San Francisco.

Edna Louisa was a single lady who became a nurse at Hallihan Hospital in San Francisco. During the great flu epidemic of 1918 she contracted the disease and passed away as the result of it.

In 1962 Edith Ivory gave Maurice Hill a huge flag which once belonged to her father. The flag had very probably

been first displayed in front of the Burt and Ivory store in Woodbridge. It is believed that the flag was the first to be raised in Mokelumne. The flag pole stood in front of the general merchandise store on the northwest corner of Sacramento and Pine streets.

As there are 35 stars shown, the flag must date from 1864-65 for West Virginia was the 35th state admitted to the union on June 20, 1863 and Nevada was the 36th state admitted to the union on October 31, 1864.

The flag is entirely made by hand, but who made it is unknown. The flag was given to the San Joaquin Historical Society.

As the town grew, Mr. Ivory's business flourished and he became quite prosperous. At one time Ivory owned large segments of what is now the City of Lodi. He held large tracts of land both on the west and the east sides of the railroad track. In 1882 he bought the property on which he was doing business from Mrs. Robert Taylor for \$3,000.00.

Mr. Ivory was on the verge of retiring from business as early as 1881 when he ran an advertisement in the local paper that he was to retire and that the stock was to be sold at reduced prices. Again, in April of 1882 he had another close-out sale, but as he wasn't able to dispose of his goods, he was back in business with a complete new stock.

On July 28, 1883, Ivory announced

he was closing out his business in the next 90 days, selling merchandise cheap with staple groceries at bedrock prices. However, he didn't sell.

According to an article by Mrs. Ivory, Mr. Ivory finally sold his business in 1886. This is confirmed by a piece in the Lodi Sentinel of July 31, 1886 in which Ivory announced he was having a closing out sale of 30 days beginning August the second. On Monday, August 9th at 2 p.m. he was to commence an auction sale and continue at auction and private sale until the stock was closed out.

As Mr. Ivory was only 52 years of age at this time, one might wonder at his desire to retire. However, in early October of 1884 he had a serious accident. He cut his knee severely with a pair of pruning shears. Ultimately, the injury necessitated the removal of his leg. This infirmity no doubt influenced his decision to retire.

Charles Oscar Ivory spent the day of August 6, 1889 in Stockton returning to Lodi on the afternoon train. In the evening, he attended the Odd Fellow's lodge and returned about 10 p.m. About 11 p.m. he went into the barn near the house and shot himself. It was a great shock to the community that he had served for the past 20 years in one capacity or another.

His daughter, Edith Henning, told me that not long before this he had spent a day in San Francisco and had gone to see a doctor. The physician



The Ivory Store stood on the northwest corner of Pine and Sacramento streets.



Edith (left) and Edna Ivory. The photo was taken about 1891.

told him he had softening of the brain. No doubt this, in part, was the cause of his suicide. Also, it has been said he had financial worries.

Mr. Ivory was interred in the Live Oak Cemetery southwest of Lodi. Later, the remains were disinterred and removed to Rural Cemetery in Stockton. Mrs. Henning reported that when his remains were removed, there was no decomposition whatsoever.

Mr. Ivory was a charter member and past Master of the Masonic Lodge in Lodi and belonged to the Royal Arch Chapter in Stockton. He was also a charter member of the Lodi Odd Fellows.

Mr. Ivory was a school trustee for a number of years and when the new Salem School was in the process of being built, both Mr. and Mrs. Ivory were on hand, she making sandwiches and coffee for the laborers, and Mr. Ivory working with the men.

In 1888, Mr. Ivory erected a new two-story brick building on the site of the older structure which was destroyed in the big fire of 1887. It is of interest to note that there was a common wall erected between the Ivory building and the two-story brick building of G.W. Hill.

Mr. Ivory was a highly respected citizen of Lodi and one identified with the inception of the village of Mokelumne and later the town of

Lodi. His career in Lodi covered only a period of 20 years, but in those years his influence was manifest in the many activities of a growing town and his absence from the local scene was sorely missed.

Mrs. Henning related to this writer how her mother was in the habit of going out to help neighbors and friends in time of illness. Should those for whom she was caring happen to have a contagious disease, Mrs. Ivory would, upon reaching home, go into the washroom, divest herself of her clothing, bathe carefully, and then don fresh clothing before coming in where members of the family were gathered.

Mrs. Ivory was, during her married years, considered one of the first ladies of the town. She was first in all humanitarian endeavors, first in the early church activities and first in social and lodge organizations.

Unfortunately, she had a trait of extravagance which well nigh precipitated the family into a state of want. While money was available, Mrs. Ivory had everything that money could buy. My mother told how, in the early days of Lodi, Mrs. Ivory would come to shop at the jewelry store. She bought freely in large quantities and everything had to be the best.

She even maintained a sort of museum of natural history — a high wide glass enclosed case in which were displayed birds and animals which the second Mrs. John L. Keagle had stuffed. Later, she was forced to get rid of this luxury due to the unpleasant fragrance which emanated from the case.

As time went on, the money disappeared, home and lands were sold to pay expenses and meet bills. Mrs. Ivory became involved in several court proceedings in which she tried to obtain redress from wrongs done her by bringing suit. She would come into Hill's jewelry store and tell my father, G.W. Hill, her problems and ask his advice. When my father would advise her not to sue, telling her the lawyers would get everything she had, she would thank my father for his advice, then go out and sue. Naturally, she lost just about everything.

But, Mrs. Ivory was very saving in some ways. She never destroyed a newspaper, photos by the hundreds were saved and in fact just about everything from teacups to old calendars, also programs, menus and trade

cards were saved. Mrs. Henning once said to me, "You know, a lady once remarked to me, 'Your mother saved everything but money'." And so it seemed. For the remainder of her years, she was more or less in want. She was indeed a paradoxical figure with many conflicting personality traits. Rebecca Ivory was a good mother and great care was exerted in the rearing and education of her children.

After Mr. Ivory passed away, Mrs. Ivory sold the home. The family came to live in the old one story house which stood for five years on Pine Street opposite the Hotel Lodi. This home was originally the home of Mr. Ivory's parents. Later, it was occupied by Miss Sarah Ivory a single lady who was one of their daughters.

After Sarah Ivory passed away in 1911, the house was moved to west Walnut Street and here it was occupied by Mrs. Ivory and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henning. After Mrs. Ivory passed away, March 12, 1926, the Hennings occupied the home for many years.

It has been said that the Ivories were responsible for the planting of a long line of eucalyptus trees on Pine Street and also for a line of elm trees along west Elm Street. Most of these trees did not survive the extraordinary cold winter of 1932.

A little story related to me by Edith Henning was about her brother Oscar when he was a lad:

The Ivories had a Chinese cook in their employ for years. Oscar Ivory was a great favorite of the cook.

One day, Oscar got the "brilliant" idea of throwing down a broom on the floor so his mother would trip over it when she came along that way. Mr. Ivory noticed the broom and told Oscar to pick it up. This he refused to do. Consequently, Mr. Ivory told him he couldn't eat until he picked up the broom. Finally, after many hours, he picked up the broom, but only because of hunger.

The cook became so incensed because Oscar was punished that he wouldn't work for the Ivories anymore.

Of the direct descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oscar Ivory, this history is primarily concerned regarding the history of their daughter, Edith Ivory Henning. She was the only child to spend her lifetime in Lodi and therefore is of special interest.

Edith Ivory was born in Lodi on Oc-

tober 15, 1880. As a child, she attended the kindergarten school taught by the two Misses Lula and Ada Whittier.

During her early girlhood Edith was almost a semi-invalid having a back affliction which caused her to lead a more sedentary life than the average child. After much medical attention, she gradually outgrew the severity of this condition.

As a girl, "she used to earn 50 cents a day sewing miles of ruffles on the petticoats of Lodi's feminine population."

Edith Ivory married Frank A. Henning August 30, 1905 at the home of her mother. The wedding took place on a Wednesday noon and the officiating minister was Reverend G.H. DeKay of the Congregational Church. Many relatives and friends were present and a sumptuous banquet was served.

Edith Ivory joined the Order of the Eastern Star on October 23, 1902. She was Worthy Matron in 1911 and was Deputy Grand Matron of the District for 1915. She was installed as secretary in 1916 and held the position for 39 years.

It is said she only missed four meetings and none while she was secretary. She received her fifty year pin from the Eastern Star in 1952.

Mrs. Henning, like her mother, was a great hand to save things. She had an enviable collection of old dresses and other garments going back over a hundred years.

The wedding dress of her mother, Rebecca Tredway, is worthy of special mention. "The dress is white alpaca

with a long train, tight basque and long sleeves. The edges of the dress are bound with white satin folds and over these folds every now and then is an artificial rose leaf. The dress buttons up the front and the buttons are of white silk."

During her lifetime, Mrs. Henning managed to keep some of the beautiful antique furnishings which once adorned the original Ivory residence. Marble-topped tables, two complete bedroom sets, an old secretary which once fit into the walls of the original house, a large sideboard and cabinet for the display of fine dishes, glassware, and a colorful and exquisite collection of cups and saucers all helped to create an atmosphere of refinement and elegance.

Mrs. Henning's husband, Frank A. Henning was born in Salinas in September of 1881. He was the son of Abraham Parsons Henning and Sarah E. Ryder Henning.

Abraham married Sarah Ryder of San Francisco in Salinas, May 20, 1873. Their children were John A., Irving L., Wilbur S., Frank A., Allen D., Henry H., Marion D., Mabel Frances, George Parsons and Florence L.

John Henning, the oldest child was a long-time Lodi resident. He married Myrtle Harnly, daughter of Jacob and Emma Ray Harnly, early family of the Acampo district. John Henning was Lodi city engineer for many years.

In Frank Henning's earlier years he was a bookkeeper for the Cary Brothers in 1902. The Cary Brothers were early building contractors and many of Lodi's finest homes were built

by them.

For a time Frank Henning followed the lumber business. But in November of 1910 he ran for Justice of the Peace of Elkhorn Township and won the position. It was a close race, Mr. Henning receiving 555 votes while his opponent, Mr. Ham (for whom Ham Lane is named) received 502. Mr. Henning held the position for 4½ years.

In 1914 he ran for the California Assembly of the Democratic ticket but was defeated.

Soon after this, Mr. Henning passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice law in all courts of California.

Frank Henning was one of Lodi's practicing attorneys for many years. Unfortunately, he contracted glaucoma and as a result lost his sight completely. After this, he maintained an office in a room extension of the Ivory home and with the aid of Mrs. Henning, he was able to continue his practice. Mrs. Henning had to be eyes for him, tending to his secretarial work, reading case documents to him and when he appeared in court, Mrs. Henning was ever at his side to guide whenever and wherever it was necessary.

At one time when Mr. and Mrs. Henning were crossing a street in Lodi they were struck by a car which caused injuries to both of them. Mr. Henning passed away February 17, 1949.

With the passing of Mrs. Edith Henning in 1964, the last link between Lodi and the Ivory family was severed. Thus the Ivory family existed in Lodi from 1869 to 1964, a span of 95 years.

The Ivory home, at the northwest corner of Elm and School streets, was one of the most imposing homes in early Lodi.



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More photos of the 1907 Tokay Carnival. Clockwise from top: The Calaveras County mineral exhibit reportedly gave away \$1,000 worth of gold specimens during the carnival. Escalon had a large agricultural display, second only to the Lafayette District.

The Clements booth was one of many exhibits which lined the Southern Pacific tracks near the Lodi Arch. Mrs. Putnam was in charge.

Heald's Business College had several locations at that time and advertised its services at the Tokay Carnival.

The Waterloo Comstock-Ridge District booth was covered with ears of Egyptian corn. Note the Lodi Arch at right of photo.

Native Daughters of the Golden West had one of the few self-powered floats in the Grand Parade. Among the occupants were (front row) Jessie Russell, Mrs. McMahon, Rose Gillespie and Juanita Corson.

